

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1842.

WE are indebted to Hon. Albert S. White, of the U. S. Senate, and Hon. A. Kennedy, of the House, for supply public documents.

Deaths of Members of Congress.—We have this week to record the deaths of two members of Congress. The Hon. Lewis Williams, of North Carolina, and Hon. Jeremiah Morrow, of Ohio, formerly Governor of that state. Mr. Williams, being the oldest member of the House of Representatives, was called the "Father of the House."

CITY ELECTION.

The following gentlemen were elected Aldermen of Fort Wayne for the ensuing year, on Monday last.

1st Ward, **W. L. MOON,**
2d " **HENRY COOPER,**
3d " **H. SHARP,**
4th " **H. T. DEWEY,**
5th " **J. SCOTT,**
6th " **P. RUMSKY.**

FIRE!—Last night about 8 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the building occupied by Carey Lynch as a dwelling, next door to Hanna and Barnett's old store, corner of Berry and Columbus streets. The engine was speedily on the spot, but before it could be got to work the fire had communicated to the adjoining buildings on each side, and spread with such rapidity that in a few minutes the whole were in a blaze. One of the stores was occupied by Mr. G. F. Wright as a place to store produce, and the other being belonging to Barnett and Hanna was unoccupied. There being no possibility of saving any of the buildings, the attention of the firemen was directed to the neighboring houses. The Washington Hall, opposite, was frequently on fire but was saved with but trifling damage. Mr. Hedekind's store was also in great danger but was saved by the quick exertions of his friends. At one time the flames reached Mr. Farland's store on the opposite corner of Berry street, but were prevented from doing mischief by a plentiful supply of water from the engine. The three buildings above named were entirely consumed. Mr. Wright saved his books and most of his property. The buildings were insured.

Lynch's family were absent at the time the fire broke out. It is thought to have been caused by a spark snapping out of the fire on the bed. He kept nearly all his furniture.

He can be one calling for the commission of this neighbor. He is well known as an industrious, parsimonious, and worthy man, and his loss was very small yet it was his all. A few weeks ago he was robbed of the hard-earned savings of many months which he had carefully saved to build himself a shop, and now he is shut out of house and home. We hear that some of his neighbors propose to contribute a little towards giving him a start again and some propose to build him a shop for him. Either way much good might be done to an unfortunate man with but little inconvenience to his friends.

AT the first last night, the want of a better organization of the fire department was strikingly manifest. There were no fire wardens present, or if present, they did not officiate as such; his honor the Mayor being the only public functionary who appeared to take much interest in the matter.

We would suggest to our new board of Aldermen, the propriety of appointing a Chief Engineer, and two or three active efficient men for Fire Wardens, who would promptly attend at all fires, to render such assistance as may be necessary; let them wear a cap or some other badge, that they might be recognized as having authority, and they could be of essential service in forming and keeping the lines, preserving property, &c. The engine also should have an additional quantity of hose.

A Hook and Ladder Company, with the necessary apparatus, are also much needed.

St. Mary's Bridge.—The dangerous approach to the bridge across the St. Mary's, at this city, is a subject of just admiration. The road from the city to the bridge, for several rods, is across a low bottom, which in times of high water is flooded to the depth of 10 or 12 feet. To obviate this inconvenience, an embankment was thrown over the bottom; but never, we believe, of sufficient elevation to be above high water mark. This embankment, owing to the sandy, light substance of which it is formed, has been so much washed away by heavy rains, that it is absolutely unsafe to cross it at a time of high water. A considerable part of it is apt to be overwashed to the depth that renders it inconvenient to travel on it, and by concealing it from view, causes great danger of driving off it, in which case the team would inevitably be lost, and if human life were not also sacrificed, it would be little short of a miracle. The embankment answers very well at a time of low water, when the river is fordable, but during a freshet, when the bridge is most needed, it is nearly useless.

The bridge, we believe, was originally intended to have been placed at the ford a little higher up the stream, and we think the charter granted to the company who originally built it, provided that the bridge should be placed there. From that point the ground is high and dry all the way, and no inconvenience would be experienced in crossing at any stage of water. The roads too, being already located there, would not have required altering.

If we recollect rightly, it was to suit the selfish views of some individuals, the bridge was built on the improper site it now occupies. Consider-

ing that this bridge is our principal means of communication with the north and part of the west, we think it would be no more than justice to the city and the travelling community that these for whose accommodation it was placed in a situation where an embankment is required to reach it, should keep that embankment in such a condition that it might be used without risk of either life or property.

The American House.—This commodious house has lately passed into new hands, being now under the management of Col. Humbert, formerly of Troy, and more recently of Peru, whose well known character warrants us in predicting that he will make the house inferior to none in the west. We know of few more cheerful sights to a hungry and way-worn traveller, than a comfortable-looking, well-fitted landlord at his door ready to welcome him; it inspires him with a "generous confidence" that he will find a sufficiency of the good things of this life to satisfy his wants. The jolly appearance and simple proportions of "mine host" of the American is a guarantee that his larder is well stored. When we say that the fact in this case fully bears out the inference—the words on the table account for the attractive proportions of the landlord—any thing more in favor of the American would be superfluous.

SHIPPING-PRODUCE TO THE EAST.

We copy the following from the Delta Oracle for the purpose of calling the attention of our merchants to the importance of their making arrangements to buy and export the surplus produce which will have to find a market at this point. Next fall a large amount of wheat and other produce will be shipped from here for the east. Our canal will be completed to Lake Erie next summer, and no doubt the eyes of many enterprising eastern merchants and speculators are already turned this way with a view of buying up our productions. If our merchants wish to retain a fair portion of the business of the country, they had better be stirring in the matter at once. If they wait till more enterprising men get the start of them, they may have just cause to regret their inattention to their own interest.

"Our readers are aware that Ohio will find her portion of the canal early next season—in time for the coming wheat crop. The surplus of the Upper Western can hereafter be shipped direct to New York. It is apparent, therefore, that the canal business must be important, and those individuals who get the start will, in all probability, in all future time, do the greatest portion of the shipping and produce business. And we now say to the merchants that venture they will convene to become produce buyers and shippers, that their business must be small. Upper Western country is the furthest in the world for the production of all articles suited to the climate, and must at an early day yield an immense quantity of produce of all kinds for sale, for a foreign market—and if our own merchants refuse to engage in the business, other merchants will come in—other capitalists will be tempted here, and will reap the profit."

REUNION.—Pennsylvania.—The bill compelling the Banks in Pennsylvania, to resume immediately or into liquidation, has passed the Senate by a large majority; it had previously passed the House. Some amendments were made in the Senate but it is believed they will be readily concurred in by the House.

Ohio.—The Cincinnati Banks commenced paying specie some days before the time required by the Legislature. There was an run on any of them, and but little excitement. Specie was becoming plenty as a result amount which had been hoarded up during the suspension, by individuals, has already been drawn from its hiding places and put into circulation. Exchange which previously had been 8 to 10 against Cincinnati, immediately came down to 1 or 1 1/2. Indiana money is now at a considerable discount in Ohio, and it is believed that unless steps are taken for an immediate resumption here, it must suffer a still greater depreciation. Indiana scrip will not pass at any rate in Cincinnati now. Before their Banks resumed it was taken in preference to any Ohio money. In one day upwards of \$100,000 of it was offered to the brokers, at 50 per cent discount. It has now ceased to circulate entirely.

We have not yet heard from any of the other Ohio Banks.

The Ohio Whigs held a convention on the 22d ult. at Columbus, and nominated Tom Corwin the successor, as they are pleased to call him, as their candidate for Governor. If he don't get elected next fall, his Whig team must be stronger than we think it is.

The convention is represented to have been a slim affair—but few delegates were in attendance, and they felt so overwhelmed a conviction of the hopeless prostration of their cause, that all attempts to create any thing like enthusiasm were utterly abortive. An attempt was made to sign a low-cabin melody, but it was no go. The time for such things has evidently passed away. The address prepared at this convention is very coolly spoken of by many of the Ohio Whigs. It is but little better than the one lately issued by the Indiana Whig convention—and that was so ridiculous an affair, that some Democratic papers publish it without comment, for their readers to laugh at.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

Several Democratic papers, at the time Mr. Adams presented the petition for the dissolution of the Union, insisted that the old leaven of federalism was again at work, and that there was in reality a strong party at this time in favor of severing the Union. We did not publish any of these articles, because we could not bring ourselves to believe that such a design could be harbored by any considerable body of individ-

uals; we thought the whole affair was the production of a few hot-headed fanatics, and was of but little consequence. To this we find we were mistaken. Let every friend of the Union read the following startling announcement made by a correspondent of the New York National Anti-Slavery Standard, dated Boston, Feb. 24, and the accompanying comments of the Standard. It will be seen that the project has been secretly cherished for two years, by the Abolition party, and that now they feel emboldened by the impunity with which they made their first attempt, to come out openly and without disguise. It behooves every friend of the Union to be on the alert, and we trust every democrat will be at his post, to defend the integrity of the Union, and put down the disunionists in the commencement of their mad career. The correspondent, who does not seem to be fully in the secrets of the leaders of his party, writes:

"We launch, this campaign, the ORKAY QUESTION OF REPEAL OF THE UNION, and mean to carry it through the Commonwealth. Massachusetts must no longer be compromised. We cannot conscientiously keep the compact our fathers made; and therefore we must ask for its peaceful REPEAL!"

To which the Standard adds:

"Our friend seems to think this commotion will take us by surprise; but it is more than five years since we came to the conclusion that there was no other way for the free States to clear themselves of being accomplices in tremendous guilt. Moreover, the proceedings of the South, tamping on the right of petition, demanding of New York the relinquishment of trial by jury, endeavoring to intimidate John Quincy Adams in the congressional discharge of his duty, increasing the liability of war by demands which they deem necessary to sustain their iniquitous system, and their secret but determined efforts to Texas, all show plainly enough that the very existence of our civil liberty is endangered by the continuance of slavery. If the South is determined, at all hazards, to sustain her guilty system, and implement the free States therein, what can the North do to satisfy her own conscience, and secure her own freedom, unless she be to take measures for a peaceable secession?"

LATE REPERANCE.—Carver Beverly has written a letter to Mr. Clay which the latter has published in that strong charge circulated through him about fifteen years ago, to the effect that Mr. Clay was willing to make General Jackson President in 1829, if he would promise not to make John Quincy Adams Secretary of State, was "a gross and undeniable scandal." To this he says he is moved by "the severe compunctions that it excites in him."

What must have been the sufferings of this gentleman during the last fifteen years!

In another part of his letter, Mr. Beverly says:

"From the temper of the nation and the peculiar state of things, it is probable that you will be the chief candidate for the next election of President of the U. S." What agency this consideration may have had in Mr. Beverly's late "compunctions," it is impossible for us to surmise; but it is precisely to define—Union Democrat.

We publish this notice of Mr. Beverly's denial of the bargain and intrigue business to gratify some of Mr. Clay's friends here. They are so very sensitive on this point, that a slight allusion to it in a paragraph in the last Sentinel has elicited some of them considerably; the strong argument of stop my paper has been used to convince us of Mr. Clay's innocence. But we must say that this extreme sensitiveness has rather strengthened our convictions against him; it looks as though they knew this to be a dark spot in the character of Mr. Clay, and were uneasy whenever it was alluded to.

As to Mr. Beverly's "severe compunctions," they may have been caused by the hope of a fat office, in case of Mr. Clay's election.

ABOLITIONISM—FANATICISM.—We make the following extract from an address recently read to the slaves of the South this address was adopted by an abolition convention assembled at Peterborough, New York. We had not supposed it possible that even the Abolitionists could have been so far astray by their fanaticism, as to publish such atrocious doctrines. Their miserable fanaticism on this subject almost amounts to monomania. Can it be believed that in this enlightened age an assemblage of persons, said to number from 1000 to 1500, would deliberately read and recite the following in this address. That the word of God is here quoted, to make abundantly manifest by the blasphemous manner in which the word of God is here quoted, to persuade the slaves to rebel their masters. The whole tenor of the extract is to prove from scripture that they would not only be justified but that it is their bounden duty to rebel whatever food or clothing they may require; and also to take, as well as the free States as in the slaveholding ones, any horses, huts, &c. that can be used to their escape.

"This is also the place for saying a few words to you on the subject of theft. We are aware, that an almost irresistible tendency of slavery is to make thieves of the victims. But we entreat you not to steal. 'Not purchasing' is an apostolic injunction on slaves as well as on free servants. Let not your toil go unrequited, rather than work an equivalent to the expense of trampling upon conscience and polluting the soul by violence. We are aware of the dreadful sinners to which some of you are at times reduced; and God forbid, that we should tell you to starve or freeze when relief is possible. In those straits you have the permission of Him, who says that the 'life is more than meat, and the body is more than raiment,' to count as your own, that of which you stand in pressing need. And when too you are escaping from the malicious slaveholder, steal, take all along your route in the free as well as the slave States, the horse, the boat, the food, the fuel and the clothing which you require; and feel no more compunction for the justifiable appropriation than does the driving man for pilfering himself of the plank that floats in his way."

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Fort Wayne Sentinel: Washington, Feb. 24, 1842.

Sir:—The two Houses of Congress have adjourned for this day, as the usual token of respect to a deceased member. It was announced in the House this morning that at half past one o'clock on yesterday the Hon. Lewis Williams, of N. C. departed this life, in this city. There was scarcely a single member of either branch of Congress that would have been more universally regretted than Mr. Williams. He has served in that branch of the national council, for the continued period of 27 years, and was universally called the "Father of the House."

Death seems to be abroad among the members of Congress. There has died of the 27th Congress, four members of the House and one of the Senate.

These fatalities seem to remind the members that no elevation in society will save them from the grasp of the king of terrors. Within the last five days, the Committees of both branches have reported upon the President's plan of an "Exchequer." The bills are assimilated closely to the principles and details of the once denounced and unduly rebuffed treasury. Strange, what a change in short a time makes among them. One year ago I could not have believed that any persons calling themselves Whigs, could have tolerated much less have recommended this plan. There are two stories in the plan.

One is the recognition of either the power or expediency of our government raising up its concerns with the private pursuits of men. The other is its recognition of the right, of expediency of the government to countenance and tolerate the use of paper as the circulating medium of the country. From each, and both of these errors in theory or practice, the government and the individuals of the community, never have nor never will receive any thing but numerical evil.

What will be the tale of the measure seems to be somewhat uncertain, but the better opinion seems to be that it will meet the opposition of the mass of both parties, while it will receive the support of a respectable portion of each. The discussion will soon commence, at which time a full development will be made.

Yours,

K.

LETTERS FROM INDIANA—NO. 1.

Fort Wayne, March, 1842.

My Dear Friend—

You ask for information in regard to this part of the Great West, and particularly as to the character of our population—the State of public morals—the attention that is paid to education and religious worship; and lastly, the prospect which a settlement in our vicinity holds out to an industrious and enterprising emigrant, for the acquisition of a reasonable share of the good things of this life.

Your inquiries open a large field for inquiry, and I should hesitate to undertake an answer to them, were I not anxious to oblige one who has conferred upon me so many and repeated favors, and did I not think that the information which is communicated upon these subjects, may induce some of our friends who are turning their faces towards the "setting sun," to look in upon this section of Indiana, before they determine upon any other location. The completion of our canal to Lake Erie, which will be effected during the approaching summer will not only render a visit to our place easy, but agreeable.

As I have been in the habit of sending you the Sentinel, I have concluded to ask of the editor the privilege of addressing you through its columns.

In this letter I will say something of the general character of the people of the west, and particularly in my next.

Upon this subject, (notwithstanding the facility of communication between the different portions of the union) there is much misconception and ignorance among the dwellers of the eastern States. We are regarded by many as little superior to the savages who are still lingering among us—as a community of indolent squatters—ignorant backwoodsmen, or bankrupts in character and fortune from the older states, who, having squandered reputation and property at home, have emigrated to the west, to run another career of imposition and villainy upon a newer and broader field. I do not say that this opinion is generally entertained by the more enlightened of your people, but you are aware, that such opinions are held by hundreds of your acquaintances, in the interior of your Empire State, who never have been abroad in the world, seem to think that every thing good and desirable comes from their own villages. Nor are such opinions confined entirely to those who have had but limited opportunities to obtain correct information upon this subject. You recollect, undoubtedly, the character of us, that was given by one of the speakers of an anniversary meeting which we attended last year in New York. You recollect the eloquent and most stirring appeal in behalf of the ignorant, the wicked and infidel population of the western states—his glowing descriptions of a country he had never beheld—

of our noble lakes and rivers, our beautiful prairie and fertile bottom lands, and then his lamentation that a country upon which providence had been so unsparring in its bounties, should after all, be a moral waste, where virtue existed but in name, and where the quickening and purifying influences of religion and civility were scarcely felt. I could scarcely restrain my surprise, when I heard an eloquent and learned man so speak of our condition, and the necessity then was of sending the self-sacrificing missionary into the valley of the Mississippi, to educate and christianize its heathen population. You recollect that I then advised you that although very eloquent, he happened to be very ignorant of the subject he was discoursing about, and that if you would make him the missionary to our benighted land, we would learn him a lesson which he would not readily forget—a lesson that is soon, and in many instances unwillingly learned, by those, who, because they have been educated in your eastern colleges or commercial cities, imagine that they must be vastly superior to the log cabin tenants of the west. I have been frequently derided at the national meeting of such persons when they at first come among us. They have come out to the west expecting to be regarded as superiors, and although the hand of welcome is extended to them, it is by those who feel that they are on terms of equality with any of their fellow men—they have expected to meet with an ignorant, vicious, and barbarous people;—and they find themselves among an intelligent population, where morals are not a bye-word, and where the more refined courtesies of society are by no means disregarded. The lawyer who emigrates to our new states, finds, in this comparatively new field, competitors as keen and as eloquent as those he left behind him. The preacher discovers that our places of public worship are not without worshippers, and he can hear sermons in our humble and unpresuming churches, that would do honor to those, who discourse in the splendid tabernacles of the Atlantic States. The merchant soon learns, that in this new country, there are those who understand the principles of trade as well as himself, and if he attempts any of his Yankee tricks, he invariably finds, that there are Yankees out of New England, and that sharp as he may be, it will require all his ingenuity to keep himself out of the net, which he attempts to spring upon others. The agriculturist also finds, that he has come to a land where the principles of husbandry are pretty well understood;—that even here an interest is awakened in his most ancient and homely employment;—that we have a thousand Yankee inventions for the better cultivation and improvement of our lands, and as a bonus some of the finest specimens of Durham cattle, South Down sheep, and Berkshire pigs.

The truth is, (and if you emigrate to the west you will find that I do not exaggerate in this respect,) the people of this section, are an enterprising, intelligent and moral people. The fact that they are here, proves them to be enterprising. It is not the indolent and ease-loving part of your population, that leave their friends and their homes—the comforts and luxuries of the old states, to meet the hardships and difficulties incident to an early settlement in the west. They are intelligent also, and when I say this, I do not mean in New England phrase "educated," but people who have been abroad in the world with their eyes open, many of whom know nothing of books, but are persons of active mind, and quick perceptions, who really know more of the history of our country—the principles of our Government—the State and character of our political parties, and better understand the subjects upon which politicians differ, than the mass of the people of New York and New England.

This may seem to you a strong and hasty statement. You may suppose, because the statistics of our late census, show that the number of those who can neither read nor write, is larger in proportion to the population in Indiana than in New York, that therefore, the people of the former are more ignorant than those of the latter. More ignorant of books they may be, but in knowledge of men and things, the rights of the citizen, and the objects of government, they are at least on a level with the people of any other state. This is undoubtedly in a great measure owing to stump speaking, which generally prevails among us. Our candidates take the field in person, and of them, as might be expected, some of them are others, who discuss the subjects in which the people are interested with much eloquence and ability. The speeches which are thus made, and the debates which frequently occur between rival candidates, are listened to attentively by the people. The subjects discussed, become the topics of conversation in their own little neighborhood, and although many erroneous impressions are undoubtedly thus created, you would be surprised in travelling through the west, at the extent and accuracy of the political knowledge, that is possessed by the inhabitants of our log cabins, many of whom cannot write their names. You would be astonished, as I have been, to hear the houses of the backwoods, whose faces perhaps have never shined the school house door, discussing the bank and tariff questions, with an ability, and displaying an extent and accuracy of information upon these subjects, that you rarely observe among the people of the interior of your own state. I am decidedly of the opinion that the political information

which the people derive from listening to our stump orators is more correct than that which is communicated by the political journals of the day.

I will write you again next week if I can find leisure.

Yours truly,

A. B.

FOOT PROTECTOR.—This man, finding his interposition, while he has been licking his head and power, all at once announces that he is a Whig—every inch a Whig—and ready to carry out Whig measures. He can't stand any neglect. Going to Spain, Thompson to Mexico, and he left at Washington. He has shown himself, says the correspondent of the American, in the homely words of an old English proverb, "as wise as Solomon's calf," that followed a dry cow some miles to suck; and came home as dry as he went."

NAVIGATION.—The steamboat Gen. Macomb, Capt. Choate, from Troy, via Detroit, has been pulling about the Monrovia, for two or three days past. The Gen. Scott, was in the mouth of the river on Thursday on her way to Buffalo, from Detroit. *Monrovia River Times.*

BANK OF NEWARK.—The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, we are informed, has selected the Bank of Newark as a Deposit Bank for this section of the country. In consequence of this arrangement, the notes of this Bank will be received in payment of debts due to the United States and will be taken in the different land offices in payment for government lands. This Bank has continued to pay specie for its notes at all times, when most of the Banks of this and adjoining States were in a state of suspension. *Newark Reflector.*

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—In December 1838, two brothers named William and Abraham Kramer were sentenced to the eastern penitentiary for robbing the mail, for the term of five years, which term expired in December last, when they were about to be discharged in confinement on account of the non-payment of the costs of prosecution, until last Monday, when they were released by the remission of the costs by the President through the intervention of Mr. Otis the United States Marshall, and Mr. Thompson the warden of the penitentiary.

Upon being taken from their cells they met, and the manner of their growing each other produced a thrilling effect upon those who witnessed it. They were provided with a pair of shoes and four dollars each by Mr. Thompson, and left the prison for the Marshall's office, where some articles belonging to them had been kept since their confinement. In Chestnut street they met a cousin, a wealthy citizen of Indiana, who was then in the city to have his eyes operated upon, and who immediately recognized them. Their situation being known to him, he offered to take them and their families to Indiana, and then upon terms of land, where with ordinary industry they could gain a livelihood; they accepted his offer and will no doubt profit by past experience, and the unexpected kindness of their relative. *Phil. North American.*

THE TRUE QUESTION.—During the memorable campaign of 1840, the whole nation, by convenient and fraud, in detecting a great number of honest and well-meaning voters, as to their principles and intentions. But concealment and fraud can no longer answer their purposes, as to the vital questions now before the American people. Public opinion has compelled them to avow their principles and their measures—and what are they? The time that have characterized the federal party since the formation of our government, taxation by means of a high tariff, and a United States Bank! We say then, let no voter be deceived; these are the questions to be decided by the people. The developments made at the session of Congress, have placed this party in a true colors before the country.

The Whigs now declared themselves to be in favor of taxing by means of a high tariff, and a United States Bank! Let every voter bear this in mind. *Delphi Oracle.*

A NEW CURRENCY.—We were it stated in Hunt's Merchants Magazine that one of the New York City Banks has made a proposition to Texas to take up the Texas Bonds, on terms, all the features of which are not yet made known. But one is, that it is to the wish notes of such city bank; these notes are to be received in payment of all debts in Texas. It is certain, that if carried into effect, these notes will circulate any where in Texas, or in the U. S.

This project, partakes a little of our we have heard suggested, for supplying a unit currency for the United States. It might, we think be so arranged, as to answer most of the purposes, providing the condition of our foreign exchange was such as to admit of the New York Banks issuing their notes; now it is so, that this cannot be done, without fear of being drained of specie, to send abroad. By this arrangement the New York Banks, in consequence of their issuing their own notes might have the deposit in the New York Banks and receive from them notes for circulation. As exchange from all parts of the Union is in favor of New York, notes of the bank would pass any where. Thus we would have a national circulation. *Cin. Gaz.*

SAVAGE COMBAT.—On Wednesday last, one of the most savage combats took place near Lewisburg, in Crawford county, between two citizens of that county, that we have ever heard of—run in Arkansas, famed as also for such brutal scenes. The parties were Dr. Nimrod Menefee and Mr. Nelson Phillips, near neighbors, and until recently, very intimate friends. Having had a quarrel some days previous, and mutual threats exchanged, they came together in the woods, without any witness of the combat, except a negro boy, who accidentally happened to be passing along the road. Phillips, it seems, discharged his pistol first, and missed his antagonist; Menefee fired, and shot Phillips in the back. The latter drew his knife and attacked Menefee with it, and at the first blow, gave him a frightful cut in the abdomen, which let out his entrails. Menefee having no weapon except his empty pistol, and being inferior in size to Phillips, defended himself in the best way he could, by warding off the blows of his antagonist, with his pistol. The first knife used by Phillips broke off at the handle,

when he drew another and renewed the combat. In this way they fought (the by-standers, but not the combatants, sometimes on their feet and sometimes on the ground), until both became so completely exhausted by fatigue and loss of blood, that they were compelled to desist for a want of strength to continue the contest.

On assistance coming up, the parties were found stretched on the ground, weltering in their blood, and both supposed to be mortally wounded. Dr. Menefee, was unharmed, was hurried out to pieces, having no less than 31 cuts and stabs. He survived only till Saturday last, and was buried on Sunday.

Mr. Phillips received only one serious wound a pistol shot through the region of the kidneys, and no hopes were entertained of his recovery. *Arkansas Gazette.*

The Franklin Bank of Columbus has petitioned the Legislature to discharge as much of the Bank loan to the state, in the paper of the Bank, equal to half the amount loaned, the interest to cease as payments are made—and that in case that is not done, they "cherish the hope that a great and magnificent state will not vigorously exact prompt payment, when at the same time it stands indebted in an amount more than sufficient to discharge all the liabilities of the Bank."

A BUSTLE.—Alexander K.—and his blushing bride took their abode at one of the fashionable hotels at Cincinnati. Mrs. K.—dear of seeing the town on morning, when her husband had accompanied her to a ball at which she was to appear, they called forth to dismiss the maid, by the splendor of their accommodations. They found their way to a fashionable promenade which was crowded by the gay fashionables of the Queen City. As all luck would have it, the rain began to patter down, and as no place of shelter was near, to preserve her modest K.—gathered up her dress and threw it over her head. In supposition, that her underdress was white as the driven snow, she attributed the mud to the false delivery of those behind her, and she stepped off with an air as lovely as Fanny Claster's. The mud of those behind now became a business. At the request of her husband the lady stepped ahead of him, when he, what a sight greeted his eyes! In passing letters he read on his canvas trunk cover, (which the lady had thrown around her like a banner of defiance,) "Alexander K.—of—!" The lady, having her thoughts occupied with other subjects, had forgotten the circumstance!

THE REJECTION BY THE SENATE.—The recent rejection by the United States Senate of Mr. Barker for comptroller, and Judge Bradford for the place of Judge Hopkinson, are but the forerunners of some very curious events. It is highly probable, as we think that Mr. Tyler may not annoint any other person in the vacant Judgeship, in which case, there will be a terrible lull up, several hundred bankrupts—All Clay men will thus have their hopes frustrated for want of a Judge to pass on their case. They want their affairs settled, the day will engage them; and we should not be surprised to see them unite with another body of their fellow citizens, and form a strong administrative party for Congress. At all events their rejection seems to be the first of a series of movements that are destined to create a great commotion, and perhaps ultimately annoint the Clay party in the smoke. *New York Weekly Herald.*

HENRY CLAY has sent in his long promised resignation, to take effect the 1st day of April. This is undoubtedly one of the wisest acts of his whole life. He is now publically dead, and can consequently, be nothing to hope, expect or effect, by continuing longer in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Crittenden has been elected in his place.

THE HOME LEAGUE.—We are gratified to perceive that the "Home League" trick which was lately got up in N. Y., by the disappointed Bank politicians, does not take well in the Western country. In Cincinnati, the subject has been discussed at length, and such an array of facts has been produced to show the absurdity of a high protective tariff that the Home League doctrine was entirely exploded, and hundreds who had been deceived by it, have become convinced of their mistake. The Home League argues thus—England pays a high tax on British manufactures; let us pay the tax. The British Subjects pay the duties on American produce, as is evident from the starving condition of her population. Yet the high tariff party ask this Government to put a high tax on our imports, which would all be paid by the people of this country, who are the consumers of the articles taxed; and in which case the poor man would be taxed as high as the rich nabob. *Chil. Adv.*

Negro trouble at Jamaica.—Further particulars respecting the rising of the negroes in Jamaica, which was noticed in our recent news from Havana, have reached town. The colored subjects of Queen Victoria in the island of Jamaica had defeated Mr. Maxwell's troops in a pitched battle, and compelled the Governor and Commander-in-Chief to fly. It appears the Captain General of Cuba was informed last week that the Jamaica uprising resulted in a descent on the south side of Cuba, where the troops got transported, and caused troops to embark, and it was said the whole would be for St. Jago on the 12th inst. *N. O. Pic.*

MUNG HERRON.—They have what they call a Post Office in the House of Representatives at Washington, which seems to be, like every thing else that Whiggy has any thing to do with, rather an expensive affair for the accommodation of so small a number of people. We learn from a Whig paper, that it employs an postmaster and four messengers. Connected with this department, is a public stable, the keeper whereof receives \$2 per day, and keeps it open for his own private use, filling it with horses and carts. Six men are employed in the service of the House, and are not to be paid more than \$450 25 per annum each, one, then, they pay \$450 25 per annum each, each of them, and we should think an old. It beats the Whiggoes about the gold epaulet all to pieces. But let what is the use of talking about so trifling an affair, while the Clay Whigs are running the country in debt at the rate of seven or eight millions a year! *Judicial State Sentinel.*

PORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1842.

We are indebted to Hon. Albert S. White, of the U. S. Senate, and Hon. A. Kennedy, of the House, for sundry public documents.

Deaths of Members of Congress.—We have this week to record the deaths of two members of Congress. The Hon. Lewis Williams, of North Carolina, and Hon. Jeremiah Morrow, of Ohio, formerly Governor of that state. Mr. Williams, being the oldest member of the House of Representatives, was called the "Father of the House."

CITY ELECTION.

The following gentlemen were elected Aldermen of Port Wayne for the ensuing year, on Monday last:

1st Ward, W. L. MOON.
2d " HENRY COOPER.
3d " H. SHARP.
4th " H. T. DEWEY.
5th " J. SCOTT.
6th " P. RUMSKY.

FIRE!—Last night about 8 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the building occupied by Carey Lynch as a dwelling, next door to Hanna and Burnett's old store, corner of Berry and Columbus streets. The engine was speedily on the spot, but before it could get to work the fire had communicated to the adjoining buildings on each side, and spread with such rapidity that in a few minutes the whole were in a blaze. One of these was occupied by Mr. G. F. Wright as a provision and produce store, and the other belonging to Barnett and Hanna was unoccupied. There being no possibility of saving any of these buildings, the situation of the firemen was directed to the neighboring houses. The Washington Hall, opposite, was frequently on fire but was saved with but trifling damage. Mr. Hedekio's was also saved without damage but was saved by the zealous exertions of his friends. At one time the flames reached Mr. Farrand's store on the opposite corner of Berry street, but were prevented from doing mischief by a plentiful supply of water from the engine. The three buildings above named were entirely consumed. Mr. Wright saved his books and most of his property. The buildings were insured.

Lynch's family were absent at the time the fire broke out. It is thought to have been caused by a spark snapping out of the fire on the bed. He kept nearly all his furniture.

His case is one calling for the commiseration of his neighbors. He is well known as an industrious, peaceable, and worthy man, and his loss may seem small yet it was his all. A few weeks ago he was robbed of the hard earned savings of many months which he had carefully saved to build himself a shop, and now he is burnt out of house and home. We hear that some of his neighbors purpose to contribute a little towards giving him a start again; and some propose to build him a shop for him. Either way, much good might be done to an unfortunate man with but little inconvenience to his friends.

At the fire last night, the want of a better organization of the fire department was strikingly manifest. There were no fire wardens present, or if present, they did not officiate such; his honor the Mayor being the only public functionary who appeared to take much interest in the matter.

We would suggest to our new board of Aldermen, the propriety of appointing a Chief Engineer, and two or three active efficient men for Fire Wardens, who would promptly attend at all fires, to render such assistance as may be necessary: let them wear a cap or some other badge, that they might be recognized as having authority, and they could be of essential service in forming and keeping the lines, preserving property, &c. The engine also should have an additional quantity of hose.

A Hook and Ladder Company, with the necessary apparatus, are also much needed.

St. Mary's Bridge.—The dangerous approach to the bridge across the St. Mary's, at this city, is a subject of just indignation. The road from the city to the bridge, for several rods, is across a low bottom, which in times of high water is flooded to the depth of 10 or 12 feet. To obviate this inconvenience, an embankment was thrown over the bottom; but never, we believe, of sufficient elevation to be above high water mark. This embankment, owing to the sandy, light substance of which it is formed, has been so much washed away by heavy rains, that it is absolutely unsafe to cross it at a time of high water. A considerable part of it is apt to be overflowed to a depth that renders it inconvenient to travel on it, and by concealing it from view, causes great danger of driving off it, in which case the team would inevitably be lost, and if human life were not also sacrificed, it would be little short of a miracle. The embankment answers very well at a time of low water, when the river is fordable, but during a freshet, when the bridge is most flooded, it is nearly useless.

The bridge, we believe, was originally intended to have been placed at the ford a little higher up the stream, and we think the charter granted to the company who originally built it, provided that the bridge should be placed there. From that point the ground is high and dry all the way, and no inconvenience would be experienced in crossing at any stage of water. The roads too, being already located there, would not have suffered at all.

If we recollect rightly, it was to suit the selfish views of some individuals, the bridge was built on the dangerous site of now occupies. Consider

ing that this bridge is our principal means of communication with the north and part of the west, we think it would be no more than justice to the city and the travelling community that for whose accommodation it was placed in a situation where an embankment is required to reach it, should keep that embankment in such a condition that it might be used without risk of either life or property.

The American House.—This commodious house has lately passed into new hands, being now under the management of Col. Humbert, formerly of Troy, and more recently of Peru, whose well known character warrants us in predicting that he will make the house inferior to none in the west. We know of few more cheering sights to a hungry and way-worn traveller, than a comfortable-looking, well-fed landlord at his door ready to welcome him; it inspires him with a "generous confidence" that he will find a sufficiency of the good things of this life to satisfy his wants. The jolly appearance and ample proportions of "mine host" of the American is a guarantee that his larder is well stored. When we say that the fact in this case fully bears out the inference—the viands on the table account for the attractive proportions of the landlord—any thing more in favor of the American would be superfluous.

SHIPPING PRODUCE TO THE EAST.
We copy the following from the Delphi Oracle for the purpose of calling the attention of our merchants to the importance of their making arrangements to buy and export the surplus produce which will have to find a market at this point. Next fall a large amount of wheat and other produce will be shipped from here for the east. Our canal will be completed to Lake Erie next summer, and no doubt the eyes of many enterprising eastern merchants and speculators are already turned this way with a view of buying up our productions. If our merchants wish to retain a fair portion of the business of the country, they had better be stirring in the matter at once. If they wait till more enterprising men get the start of them, they may have just cause to regret their inattention to their own interest.

"Our readers are aware that Ohio will finish her portion of the canal early next season—in time for the coming wheat crop. The surplus of the Upper Wabash can hereafter be shipped direct to New York. It is apparent, therefore, that the canal business must hereafter be important, and those individuals who get the start, will in all probability, in all future time, do the greatest portion of the shipping and produce business. And we now say to the merchants that unless they will consent to become produce buyers and shippers, that their business must be small. Upper Wabash country is the finest in the world for the production of all articles suited to the climate, and must at an early day yield an immense quantity of produce of all kinds for sale, for a foreign market—and if our own merchants refuse to engage in the business, other merchants will come in—other capitalists will be tempted here, and will reap the profit."

RESUMPTION.—Pennsylvania.—The bill compelling the Banks in Pennsylvania, to resume immediately or go into liquidation, has passed the Senate by a large majority; it had previously passed the House. Some amendments were made in the Senate but it is believed they will be readily concurred in by the House.

OHIO.—The Cincinnati Banks commenced paying specie some days before the time required by the Legislature. There was no run on any of them, and but little excitement. Specie was becoming plenty, as a vast amount which had been hoarded up during the suspension, by individuals, had already been drawn from its hiding places and put into circulation. Exchange which previously had been 8 to 10 against Cincinnati, immediately came down to 1 or 1-1/2. Indiana money is now at a considerable discount in Ohio, and it is believed that unless steps are taken for an immediate resumption here, it must suffer a still greater depreciation. Indiana scrip will not pass at any rate in Cincinnati now. Before their Banks resumed it was taken in preference to any Ohio money. In one day upwards of \$100,000 of it was offered to the brokers, at 50 per cent discount. It has now ceased to circulate entirely.

We have not yet heard from any of the other Ohio Banks.

The Ohio Whigs held a convention on the 22d ult. at Columbus, and nominated Tom Corwin the saggaw boy, as they are pleased to call him, as their candidate for Governor. If he don't get stalled next fall, his Whig team must be stronger than we think it is.

The convention is represented to have been a slim affair—but few delegates were in attendance, and they felt so overwhelming a conviction of the hopeless prostration of their cause, that all attempts to create any thing like enthusiasm were utterly abortive. An attempt was made to sign a log-cabin melody, but it was no go. The time for such things has evidently passed away. The address prepared at this convention is very coolly spoken of by many of the Ohio Whig papers. It is but little better than the one lately issued by the Indiana Whig convention—and that was so ridiculous an affair, that some Democratic papers publish it without comment, for their readers to laugh at.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.—Several Democratic papers, at the time Mr. Adams presented the petition for the dissolution of the Union, insisted that the old leaven of federalism was again at work, and that there was in reality a strong party at this time in favor of subverting the Union. We did not publish any of those articles, because we could not bring ourselves to believe that such a design could be harbored by any considerable body of individuals.

who thought the whole affair was the production of a few hot-headed fanatics, and was of but little consequence. In this we find we were mistaken. Let every friend of the Union read the following startling announcement made by a correspondent of the New York National Anti-Slavery Standard, dated Boston, Feb. 24, and the accompanying comments of the Standard. It will be seen that the project has been secretly cherished for two years, by the Abolition party, and that now they feel emboldened by the impunity with which they made their first attempt, to come out openly and without disguise. It behooves every friend of the Union to be on the alert, and we trust every democrat will be at his post, to defend the integrity of the Union, and put down the distinctions in the commencement of their mad career. The correspondent, who does not seem to be fully in the secrets of the leaders of his party, writes:

"We launch, this campaign, the GREAT QUESTION OF REPEAL OF THE UNION and mean to carry it through the Commonwealth. Massachusetts must no longer be compromised. We cannot conscientiously keep the compact our fathers made; and therefore we must ask for its peaceable REPEAL!"

To which the Standard adds:—

"Our friends seem to think this communication will take us by surprise; but it is more than two years since we came to the conclusion that there was no other way for the free States to clear themselves of being accomplices in tremendous guilt. Moreover, the proceedings of the South, trampling on the right of petition, demanding of New York the relinquishment of trial by jury, endeavoring to intimidate John Quincy Adams in the conspicuous discharge of his duty, increasing the liability of war by demands which they deem necessary to sustain their iniquitous system, and their secret but determined efforts to annex Texas, all show plainly enough that the very existence of our civil liberty is endangered by the continuance of slavery. If the South is determined, at all hazards, to sustain her guilty system, and implicate the free States therein, what can the North do to satisfy her own conscience, and secure her own freedom, unless it be to take measures for a peaceable SEPARATION!!!"

LATE REPENTANCE.—Carter Beverly has written a letter to Mr. Clay which the latter has published declaring that he charges circulated through him about fifteen years ago, to the effect that Mr. Clay was willing to make General Jackson President in 1825, if he would promise not to make John Quincy Adams Secretary of State, was "a gross and scandalous calumny." To this he says he is moved by "the severe compunctions" that he feels in his mind.

What must have been the sufferings of this gentleman during the last fifteen years!

In another part of his letter, Mr. Beverly says:—

"From the temper of the nation and the peculiar state of things, it is presumable that you will be the whig candidate for the next election of President of the U. S."

What agency this consideration may have had in Mr. Beverly's late "compunctions," it is impossible for us and perhaps for him precisely to define.—Union Democrat.

We publish this notice of Mr. Beverly's denial of the bargain and intrigue business to gratify some of Mr. Clay's friends here. They are so very sensitive on this point, that a slight allusion to it in a paragraph in the last Sentinel has riled some of them considerably; the strong argument of stop my paper has been used to convince us of Mr. Clay's innocence. But we must say that this extreme sensitiveness has rather strengthened our convictions against him: it looks as though they knew this to be a dark spot in the character of Mr. Clay, and were uneasy whenever it was alluded to.

As to Mr. Beverly's "severe compunctions," they may have been caused by the hopes of a fat office, in case of Mr. Clay's election.

ABOLITIONISM—FANATICISM.—We make the following extract from an address recently issued to the slaves of the South; this address was adopted by an abolition convention assembled at Peterborough, New York. We had not supposed it possible that even the Abolitionists could have been so far led away by their fanaticism, as to publish such atrocious doctrines. Their miserable infatuation on this subject almost amounts to monomania. Can it be believed that in this enlightened age an assemblage of persons, said to number from 1200 to 1500, would deliberately avow the sentiments contained in this address. That the devil can quote scripture, is made abundantly manifest by the blasphemous manner in which the word of God is here quoted, to persuade the slaves to rob their masters. The whole tenor of the extract is to prove from scripture that they would not only be justified but that it is their bounden duty to steal whatever food or clothing they may require; and also to take, as well in the free States as in the slaveholding ones, any horses, boats, &c. that can be used to aid their escape.

"This is also the place for saying a few words to you on the subject of theft. We are aware, that an almost irresistible tendency of slavery is to make thieves of the victims. But we entreat you not to steal. 'Not purloining' is an apostolic injunction on slaves as well as other servants. Let all your toil go unrequited, rather than seek an equivalent at the expense of trampling upon conscience and polluting the soul by violating a divine command. 'Say not thou, I will recompense evil; but wait on the Lord and he shall save thee.' In your poorest estate, you will be infinitely better off than they who rob the poor, because he is poor that 'thelord will spoil the soul of those that spoil them.' Do not, however, suppose that we forbid your innocent yielding, to necessity. We are aware of the dreadful straits to which some of you are at times reduced; and God forbid, that we should tell you to starve or freeze when relief is possible. In those straits you have the permission of Him, who says that the 'life is more than meat, and the body is more than raiment,'

to count as your own, that of which you stand in pressing need. And when too, you are escaping from the matchless horrors of the slave, take all along your route in the free as well as the slave State as far as is absolutely necessary to your escape, the horse, the boat, the food and the clothing which you require; and feel no more compunction for the justifiable appropriation than does the drowning man for possessing himself of the plank that floats in his way."

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Fort Wayne Sentinel:—

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1842.

Sir:—The two Houses of Congress have adjourned for this day, as the usual token of respect to a deceased member. It was announced in the House this morning that at half past one o'clock on yesterday the Hon. LEWIS WILLIAMS, of N. C. departed this life, in this city. There was scarcely a single member of either Branch of Congress that would have been more universally regretted than Mr. Williams. He has served in that branch of the national council, for the continued period of 27 years, and was universally called the "Father of the House."

Death seems to be abroad among the members of Congress. There has died of the 27th Congress, four members of the House and one of the Senate.

These fatalities seem to remind the members that no elevation in society will save them from the grasp of the king of terrors.

Within the last five days, the Committees of both branches have reported upon the President's plan of an "Exchequer." The bills are assimilated closely to the principles and details of the once denounced and odious sub-treasury. Strange, what a change so short a time makes among them. One year ago I could not have believed that any persons calling themselves Whigs, could have tolerated, much less have recommended this plan. There are two errors in the plan.—One is the recognition of either the power or expediency of our government mixing up its concerns with the private pursuits of men. The other is its recognition of the rights, or expediency of the government to countenance and tolerate the use of paper as the circulating medium of the country. From each, and both of these errors in theory or practice, the government and the individuals of the community, never have nor never will receive any thing but unmitigated evil.

What will be the fate of the measure seems to be somewhat uncertain, but the better opinion seems to be that it will meet the opposition of the mass of both parties, while it will receive the support of a respectable portion of each. The discussion will soon commence, at which time a full development will be made.

Yours, K.

LETTERS FROM INDIANA—NO. I.

FORT WAYNE, MARCH 1842.

My Dear Friend—

You ask for information in regard to this part of the Great West, and particularly as to the character of our population—the State of public morals—the attention that is paid to education and religious worship; and lastly, the prospect which a settlement in our vicinity holds out to an industrious and enterprising emigrant, for the acquisition of a reasonable share of the good things of this life.

Your interrogations open a large field for inquiry, and I should hesitate to undertake an answer to them, were I not anxious to oblige one who has conferred upon me so many and repeated favors, and did I not think that the information which is communicated upon these subjects, may induce some of our friends who are turning their faces towards the "setting sun," to look in upon this section of Indiana, before they determine upon any other location. The completion of our canal to Lake Erie, which will be effected during the approaching summer will not only render a visit to our place easy, but agreeable.

As I have been in the habit of sending you the Sentinel, I have concluded to ask of the editor the privilege of addressing you through its columns.

In this letter I will say something of the general character of the people of the west, and particularize in my next.

Upon this subject, (notwithstanding the facility of communication between the different portions of the union) there is much misapprehension and ignorance among the dwellers of the eastern States. We are regarded by many as little superior to the savages who are still lingering among us—as a community of indolent squatters—ignorant backwoodsmen, or bankrupts in character and fortune from the older states, who, having squandered reputation and property at home, have emigrated to the west, to run another career of iniquity and villainy upon a newer and broader field. I do not deny that this opinion is generally entertained by the more enlightened of your people, but you are aware, that such opinions are held by hundreds of your acquaintances, in the interior of your Empire State, who never have been abroad in the world, seem to think, that every thing good and desirable centres in their own villages. Nor are such opinions confined entirely to those who have had but limited opportunities to obtain correct information upon this subject. You recollect, undoubtedly, the character of us, that was given by one of the speakers of an anniversary meeting which we attended last year in New York. You recollect his eloquent and soul stirring appeal in behalf of the ignorant, the wicked and indolent population of the western states—his glowing descriptions of a country he had never beheld.

of our noble lakes and rivers, our beautiful prairies and fertile bottom lands, and then his lamentation that a country upon which providence had been so unparing in its bounties, should after all, be a moral waste, where virtue existed but in name, and where the quickening and purifying influences of religion and morality were scarcely felt. I could scarcely restrain my surprise, when I heard an eloquent and learned man so speak of our sad condition, and the necessity there was of sending the self sacrificing missionary into the valley of the Mississippi, to educate and christianize its heathen population. You recollect that I then advised you that although very eloquent, he happened to be very ignorant of the subject he was discussing, and that if you would make him the missionary to our benighted land, we would learn him a lesson which he would not readily forget—a lesson that is soon, and in most instances unwillingly learned, by those who, because they have been educated in your eastern colleges or commercial cities, imagine that they must be vastly superior to the log cabin tenants of the west. I have been frequently diverted at the astonishment of such persons when they at first come among us. They have come out to the west expecting to be regarded as superiors, and although the hand of welcome is extended to them, it is by those who feel that they are on terms of equality with any of their fellow men—they have expected to meet with an ignorant, vicious, and barbarous people;—and they find themselves among an intelligent population, where morals are not a by-word, and where the more refined courtesies of society are by no means disregarded. The lawyer who emigrates to our new states, finds, in this comparatively new field, competitors as keen and as eloquent as those he left behind him. The preacher discovers that our places of public worship are not without worshippers, and he can hear sermons in our humble and unpretending churches, that would do honor to those, who discourse in the splendid tabernacles of the Atlantic States. The merchant soon learns, that in this new country, there are those who understand the principles of trade as well as himself, and if he attempts any of his yankee tricks, he invariably finds, that there are yankees out of New England, and that sharp as he may be, it will require all his ingenuity to keep himself out of the net, which he attempts to spring upon others.

The agriculturist also finds, that he has come to a land where the principles of husbandry are pretty well understood;—that even here an interest is awakened in this most ancient and honorable employment;—that we have thousands of yankee inventors for the better cultivation and improvement of our lands, and an host of some of the finest specimens of Durham cattle, South Down sheep, and Berkshire pigs.

The truth is, (and if you emigrate to the west you will find that I do not exaggerate in this respect,) the people of this section, are an enterprising, intelligent and moral people. The fact that they are here, proves them to be enterprising. It is not the indolent and ease loving part of your population, that leave their friends and their homes—the comforts and luxuries of the old states, to incur the hardships and difficulties incident to an early settlement in the west. They are intelligent also, and when I say this, I do not mean in New England phrase "educated," but people who have been abroad in the world with their eyes open, many of whom know nothing of books, but are persons of active minds, and quick perceptions, who really know more of the history of our country—the principles of our Government—the State and character of our political parties, and better understand the subjects upon which politicians differ, than the most of the people of New York and New England. This may seem to you a strong and hasty statement. You may suppose, because the statistics of our late census, show that the number of those who can neither write nor read, is larger in proportion to the population in Indiana than in New York, that therefore, the people of the former are more ignorant than those of the latter. More ignorant of books they may be, but in knowledge of men and things, the rights of the citizen, and the objects of government, they are at least on a level with the people of any other state. This is undoubtedly in a great measure owing to stump speaking, which generally prevails among us. Our candidates take the field in person, and although, as might be expected, some of them cut but a sorry figure upon the stump, there are others, who discuss the subjects in which the people are interested with much intelligence and ability. The speeches which are thus made, and the debates which frequently occur between rival candidates, are listened to attentively by the people. The subjects discussed, become the topics of conversation in their own little neighborhood, and although many erroneous impressions are undoubtedly thus created, you would be surprised in travelling through the west, at the extent and accuracy of the political knowledge, that is possessed by the inhabitants of our log cabins, many of whom cannot write their names. You would be astonished, as I have been, to hear the boomer of the backwoods, whose face perhaps has never darkened the school house door, discussing the bank and tariff questions, with an ability, and displaying an extent and accuracy of information upon these subjects, that you rarely observe among the people of the interior of your own state. I am decidedly of the opinion that the political information

which the people derive from listening to our stump oratory is more correct than that which is communicated by the political journals of the day.

I will write you again next week if I can find leisure.

Yours truly, A. B.

POOR PROFIT.—This man, finding ministers appointed, while he has been licking the hand of power, all at once announces that he is a Whig—every inch a Whig—and ready to carry out Whig measures. He can't stand any neglect. Irving to Spain, Thompson to Mexico, and he left at Washington! He has shown himself, says the correspondent of the American, in the homely words of an old English proverb, "as wise as Hobson's call; that followed a dry cow nine miles to suck; and came home as dry as he went."

NAVIGATION.—The steamboat Gen. Macomb, Capt. Choate, from Tuscarora, Va. Detroit, has been puffing about on the Maumee, for two or three days past. The Gen. Scott, was in the mouth of the river on Thursday on her way to Buffalo, from Detroit. Maumee River Times.

BANK OF NORWALK.—The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, we are informed, has selected the Bank of Norwalk as a Deposit Bank for this section of the country. In consequence of this arrangement, the notes of this Bank will be received in payment of debts due to the United States and will be taken in the different land offices in payment for government lands. This Bank has continued to pay specie for its notes at all times, when most of the Banks of this and adjoining States were in a state of suspension.—Norwalk Register.

SINGULAR INCIDENT.—In December '38, two brothers named William and Abraham Kromer were sentenced to the eastern penitentiary for robbing the mail, for the term of five years, which time expired in December last, since which time however, they have remained in confinement on account of the non-payment of the costs of prosecution, until last Monday, when they were released by the remission of the costs by the President through the intervention of Mr. Otis, the United States Marshall, and Mr. Thompson the warden of the penitentiary.

Upon being taken from their cells they met, and the manner of their greeting and other produced a thrilling effect upon those who witnessed it. They were provided with a pair of shoes and four dollars each by Mr. Thompson, and left the prison for the marshal's office, where some articles belonging to them had been kept since their confinement.

In Chesnut street they met a cousin, a wealthy resident of Indiana, who was then in the city to have his eyes operated upon and who immediately recognized them. Their situation being known to him, he offered to take them and their families to Indiana, and settle them upon tracts of land, where with ordinary industry they could gain a livelihood. They accepted his offer and will no doubt profit by past experience, and the unexpected kindness of their relative.—Phil North American.

THE TRUE QUESTION.—During the memorable campaign of 1840, the whigs succeeded, by concealment and fraud, in deceiving a great number of honest and well meaning voters, as to their principles and intentions. But concealment and fraud can no longer answer their purposes, as to the vital questions now before the American people. Public opinion has compelled them to avow their principles and their measures—and what are they? The same that have characterized the federal party since the formation of our government, taxation by means of a high tariff, and a United States Bank! We say then, let no voter be deceived; these are the questions to be decided by the people. The developments made at the extra session, and also during the present session of Congress, have placed that party in its true colors before the country.

The whigs have declared themselves to be in favor of taxation by means of a high tariff and a United States Bank! Let every voter bear this in mind.—Delphi Oracle.

A NEW CURRENCY.—We see it stated in Hunt's Merchants Magazine that one of the New York city Banks has made a proposition to Texas to take up the Texas Bonds on terms, all the features of which are not yet made known. But one is, that it is to be with notes of such city bank; these notes are to be received in payment of all dues in Texas. It is certain, that if carried into effect, these notes will circulate any where in Texas, or in the U. S.

This project, partakes a little of one we have heard suggested, for supplying a uniform currency for the United States. I might, we think be so arranged, as to answer most of the purposes, providing the condition of our foreign exchange was such as to admit of the New York Banks issuing their notes; now it is so, that this cannot be done, without fear of being drained of specie, to send abroad. By this arrangement the interior banks of the country, instead of issuing their own notes might keep their deposits in the New York Bank and receive from them notes for circulation. As exchange from all parts of the Union is in favor of New York, notes of her banks would pass any where. Thus we would have a uniform circulation.—On Gaz.

SAVAGE COMBAT.—On Wednesday last, one of the most savage combats took place near Lewisburg, in Conway county, between two citizens of that county, that we have ever heard of—even in Arkansas, famed as the seat of such brutal scenes. The parties were Dr. Munroe Menefee and Mr. Nelson Phillips, near neighbors, and until recently very intimate friends. Having had a quarrel some days previous, and mutual threats exchanged, they came together in the woods, without any witness of the combat, except a negro boy, who accidentally happened to be passing along the road.—Phillips, it seems, discharged his pistol first, and missed his antagonist; Menefee fired and shot Phillips in the back. The latter drew then his knife and attacked Menefee with it, and, at the first thrust, gave him a frightful cut in the abdomen, which left him on his entrance. Menefee having no weapon except his empty pistol, and being inferior in size to Phillips, defended himself in the best way he could, by warding off the blows of his antagonist, with his pistol. The first knife used by Phillips broke off at the handle,

when he drew another and renewed the combat. In this way they fought (he by thanks) for near half an hour, sometimes on their feet and sometimes on the ground, until both became so completely exhausted by fatigue and loss of blood, that they were compelled to desist for want of strength to continue the contest.

On assistance coming up, the parties were found stretched on the ground, wheezing in their blood, and both supposed to be mortally wounded. Dr. Menefee, we understand, was horribly cut to pieces, having no less than 31 cuts and lacerations. He survived only till Saturday last, and was buried on Sunday.

Mr. Phillips received only one serious wound a pistol shot through the region of the kidneys, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.—Arkansas Gazette.

The Franklin Bank of Columbus has petitioned the Legislature to discharge so much of the Bank loan to the state, in the paper of the Bank, equal to half the amount loaned, the interest to cease as payments are made—and that in case that is not done, they "cherish the hope that a great and magnificent state will not vigorously exact prompt payment, when at the same time it stands indebted to an amount more than sufficient to discharge all the liabilities of the Bank."

A BUSTLE.—Alexander K.—and his blooming bride took up their abode at one of the fashionable hotels at Cincinnati. Mrs. K.—, desirous of seeing the town one morning, wished her husband to accompany her on a stroll of discovery, and accordingly they sailed forth to astonish the natives by the splendor of their accoutrements. They found their way to a fashionable promenade which was crowded by the gay fashionables of the Queen City. As ill luck would have it, the rain began to patter down, and as no place of shelter was near, to preserve her bonnet Mr. K.—gathered up her dress and threw it over her head. Ill suppressed utters immediately met her ears; but knowing that her underdress was white as the driven snow, she attributed the mirth to the false delicacy of those behind her, and she stepped off with an air as lofty as Fanny Elssler's. The mirth of those behind now became boisterous. As the request of her husband the lady stepped ahead of him, when lo! what a sight greeted his eyes! In flowing letters he read on his canvas trunk cover, (which the lady had strung around her hip in the hurry of starting, in the absence of a better bustle!) "Alexander K., of—!!!" The lady, having her thoughts occupied with other subjects, had forgotten the circumstance!

THE REJECTIONS BY THE SENATE.—The recent rejection by the United States Senate of Mr. Barker for comptroller, and Judge Bradford for the place of Judge Hopkinson, are but the foreboding of some very curious events. It is highly probable, as we think that Mr. Tyler may not nominate any other person to the vacant Judgeship, in which case, there will be a terrible lull. Several hundred bankrupts—all Clay men—will thus have their hopes frustrated for want of a Judge to pass on their case. They want their affairs settled, the delay will enrage them; and we should not be surprised to see them unite with another body of their fellow citizens, and form a strong administration party in Pennsylvania. At all events these rejections seem to be the first of a series of movements that are destined to create a great commotion, and perhaps ultimately smother the Clay party in the smoke.—New York Weekly Herald.

HENRY CLAY has sent in his long promised resignation, to take effect the first day of April. This is undoubtedly one of the wisest acts of his whole life. He is now politically dead, and he consequently has nothing to hope, expect or fear, by continuing longer in the Senate of the United States.—Mr. Crittenden has been elected in his place.

THE HOME LEAGUE.—We are gratified to perceive that the "Home League" trick which was lately got up in N. Y., by the dis-appointed Bank politicians does not take well in the Western country. In Cincinnati, the subject has been discussed at length, and such an array of facts has been produced to show the absurdity of a high protective tariff that the Home League doctrine was entirely exploded, and hundreds who had been deceived by it, have become convinced of their mistake. The Home Leaguers argue thus.—England pays a high tax on British manufactures. But who pays the tax? The British subjects pay the duties on American produce, as is evident from the starving condition of her population. Yet the high tariff party ask this Government to put a high tax on our imports, which would all be paid by the people of this country, who are the consumers of the articles taxed; and in which case the poor man would be taxed as high as the rich nabob.—Chil. Ad.

Negro trouble at Jamaica.—Further particulars respecting the rising of the negroes at Jamaica, which was noticed in our recent news from Havanna, have reached town.—The colored subjects of Queen Victoria in the Island of Jamaica had defeated her Majesty's troops in a pitched battle, and compelled the Governor and Commander in Chief to fly. It appears the Captain General of Cuba was informed last week that the Jamaica negroes meditated a descent on the south side of Cuba, whereupon he got transports ready, and caused troops to embark, and it was said the whole would sail for St. Jago on the 12th inst.—N. O. Pic.

MORE REFORM.—They have what they call a Post Office in the House of Representatives at Washington, which seems to be, like every thing else that Whiggery has any thing to do with, rather an expensive affair for the accommodation of so small a number of people. We learn from a whig paper, that it employs one postmaster and four messengers. Connected with this department, is a public stable, the keeper whereof receives \$2 per day, and keeps it open for his own private use, filling it with horses and carriages. Six horses are employed in the service of the House, at \$1.25 per day. The recent Investigation Committee think it would be better to buy horses at once, than to pay \$455 per annum hire for each of them, and we should think so too. It beats the Whig jobs on the gold spoon all to pieces. But let what is the use of talking about so trifling an affair, while the Clay Whigs are running the country in debt at the rate of several millions a year.—Indiana State Sentinel.

1

THE LADIES' WORLD OF FASHION.

A new Monthly Magazine with the above title, embellished with the latest fashions from Paris and London, elegant styles and beautiful illustrations, is now being prepared. It will be issued only in December in advance of the other magazines for January. The work will be devoted especially to the ladies, and will be issued in a style never before seen in any magazine. It will contain articles from the most popular and talented writers of the day on every variety of subject, but the work will be in the main devoted to the cultivation of the female mind. Hence most of the stories will be of practical, domestic character, from the pens of our best female writers, while the latest fashions in all their varieties will be correctly given—so as to make the whole a valuable and agreeable read. The work will be published in a style and format of the most elegant and refined, and will be a most desirable addition to the library of every lady.

The Main Design of the Work.
The principal design of the Magazine is to furnish in elegant and attractive style, the latest, most correct, and full report in advance of all the other magazines, and prior to the issuing of them, of the Monthly Fashionable Dress from Paris and London, and the latest styles in millinery, which makes it a most valuable and interesting work to every lady. It is proposed to issue every month a number and variety of costume, which will put the ladies every thing in the way of monthly reports of the fashions heretofore attempted. For this purpose the publisher has embarked the most ample means and resources in the enterprise, and has located his place both in the city and in Europe prior to coming to the United States, and has been able to secure the latest and most correct information, and will be able to carry it out thoroughly. The first number will give an idea of the beauty and real excellence of the plates.

Elegant Steel Engravings.
In order to render the work more complete, the publisher has secured the services of the best engravers in the country, and will issue in the work a series of elegant steel engravings, which will be a most valuable and interesting work to every lady. It is proposed to issue every month a number and variety of costume, which will put the ladies every thing in the way of monthly reports of the fashions heretofore attempted. For this purpose the publisher has embarked the most ample means and resources in the enterprise, and has located his place both in the city and in Europe prior to coming to the United States, and has been able to secure the latest and most correct information, and will be able to carry it out thoroughly. The first number will give an idea of the beauty and real excellence of the plates.

The Typography.
The work will be printed on clear and beautiful paper, on a page larger than any other of the kind, and will be printed in a style and format of the most elegant and refined, and will be a most desirable addition to the library of every lady.

Time of Delivery.
The Magazine will be issued on or before the 15th of the month preceding the month for which it will be published, or dated, or about the time the steamships which sail from Europe on the first of the month, usually in the month of January, will be in the hands of every subscriber with the most correct fashions before they can be got out here, and anticipating all other magazines at least six weeks.

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THE NEW GENUINE FARMER, AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

VOLUME THREE—FOR 1842.
THE CHEAPEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN THE UNION—6 Large Pages Monthly. (with gravings.) only 50 Cents per year!!
HENRY COLMAN, EDITOR.
(La to Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and Editor of the New Eng. Farmer.)

Grateful for the extensive patronage which the New Genuine Farmer has received during the past year, the proprietor now has the satisfaction of announcing that he has secured the services of the best and most talented writers of the day, and will be able to carry it out thoroughly. The first number will give an idea of the beauty and real excellence of the plates.

The Main Design of the Work.
The principal design of the Magazine is to furnish in elegant and attractive style, the latest, most correct, and full report in advance of all the other magazines, and prior to the issuing of them, of the Monthly Fashionable Dress from Paris and London, and the latest styles in millinery, which makes it a most valuable and interesting work to every lady.

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Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his Coopering Establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street, one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business in a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the most promptness. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order, on the shortest notice, Wash-tubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds, in short every article usually made by cooper, from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided to large a stock as will enable him to fulfill any contract he may make.
Fort Wayne, August 20th '41

New Grocery Store!
THE undersigned has just received a large assortment of all kinds of
GROCERIES.
Consisting in part of
Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Lump, Lard, and N. Orleans; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Powder, Shot, and Lead; FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum, and Whiskey; Mackerel & Codfish,
White Lead, Oils and Paints of all kinds.
Also a good assortment of
BOOTS & SHOES,
Saddles, Brides, and Martingales,
All of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

Coopering! Coopering!!
THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first-rate workmen, and will execute all orders in the line of the business with promptness and skill. He has also a good stock of all kinds of coopering materials, and will sell them at the lowest prices. He is also a dealer in all kinds of coopering tools, and will sell them at the lowest prices.

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KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR

THE second volume of the Expositor will commence the first week in January, 1842, after which it will be issued at the same price, viz: one dollar per year in advance.

A portion of the enlargement will be devoted to agriculture and mechanics, with to continue, will place forward the subscription money before the first of January.

A considerable number of the first volume commencing the receipt of the valuable first and second volumes can be had.

UNION DEMOCRAT.
This paper will commence with a review of the proceedings of Congress, at their late session, connected with a most free and simple discussion of the principles and consequences involved in the measures consummated and proposed.

The human Hair.
Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.
Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, bath, &c., should neglect the hair—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator.

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Moffat's Life Pills

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of his originator, Mr. James Moffat.

A well-regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstructions.

THE LIFE MEDICINES—GENERAL RE.
These medicines are indicated for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the system and channel of life, and enduring them with renewed tone and vigor.

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Western Farmer's own Paper.

The Union Agriculturist
Published at Chicago, Monthly, by the Union Agricultural Society, the organ of the Illinois State Agricultural Society and of other Western Societies.

THE LADIES' COMPANION.
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Snowden, established in 1834.

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NOTICE.
All persons are cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand, dated Jan. 16th 1842, given by the subscriber to Elias Bland, for eighty-five dollars, and which is not a true and correct copy of the original.

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